



THIS UNIT INCLUDES

Reading	: Dear Julie
Vocabulary	: appearance-related words
Grammar	: be, have got / present simple
Listening	: multiple choice (pictures)
Speaking	: giving personal information
Writing	: Paragraph (description - family members)

Reading Link: Family

male		female	
grandfather	الجد	grandmother	الجددة
father	الاب	mother	الام
uncle	العم - الخال	aunt	العمة - الخالة
brother	الاخ	sister	الاخت
nephew	ابن الاخ - ابن الاخت	niece	ابنة الاخ - ابنة الاخت
cousin	ابن (العم - العمة - الخال - الخالة)	cousin	ابنة (العم - العمة - الخال - الخالة)

married to	متزوج بـ	share	يشارك
find out	يكتشف	argue	يجادل
glad	سعيد	different kinds	انواع مختلفة
pen friend	صديق مراسلة	make-up	مكياج
sound	يبدو / صوت شئ	moustache	شارب (شنب)
unusual	غير عادي	blonde	اشقر اللون
together	معاً - سوياً	pretty	جميل
parents	والدين	listen to	يستمع الى

Reading: (SB P. 4)

Dear Julie,

Thanks for your letter. I'm glad we're going to be **penfriends**. Your family sounds great.

My family is **unusual** because we all live **together**- my grandmother and grandfather, my parents, my brothers Peter, Arthur, Colin and Douglas, my sister Elaine, Uncle David, Aunt Mary and my **cousin**, Gemma.

We live in a big house in Bradford. It has got five bedrooms. My brothers **share** a bedroom, and they **argue** all the time because they all like different kinds of music. I share my bedroom with Elaine and Gemma. Gemma uses my **make-up** and Elaine sometimes **makes a mess!**

My brothers have all got brown hair and brown eyes. I've got red hair, like my mum, and green eyes. My dad has got black hair, blue eyes and a big black **moustache!** Elaine is the baby of the family. She has got big blue eyes and **blonde** hair. She is very pretty.

My hobbies are listening to music and reading. Please write back soon and tell me your **news**.

Best wishes,

Paula

Vocabulary Link: (SB P. 5) / (WB P. 4-5)

Word	Definitions	
glad	happy	مسرور - سعيد
unusual	different from normal	غير عادي
share	use something that other people also use	يشارك
argue	disagree with someone in an angry way	يجادل
moustache	hair that grows under a man's nose	شارب
hobbies	things you do in your free time.	هوايات

beard	لحية	straight	مفرد - مستقيم
curly	مجعد	wear	يرتدي
glasses	نظارة	free time	وقت فراغ
go out	يخرج	spend	يقضي وقتاً / ينفق مالاً
twins	توأم	each other	كلاهما - بعضهم البعض
café	مقهى	fun	متعه
puzzle	لغز	borrow	يستعير
fair	اشقر اللون	bald	أصلع

Listening Link: (SB . P 6)

ذكرى الزفاف Wedding anniversary

- First 1st / 21st / 31st
- Second 2nd / 22nd / 32nd
- Third 3rd / 23rd / 33rd
- Fourth 4th / 24th / 34th
- Twentieth 20th
- Thirtieth 30th

Speaking Link (SB . P 7)

partner	شريك	spend	ينفق (مال) - يقضي (وقت)
weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	everyone = everybody	كل فرد

Writing Link: (SB P. 7) 

describe (v.)	يصف	sports car	سيارة رياضية
description	وصف	stay at	يقدم في (مكان صغير)
look like	يشبه	stay in	يقدم في (مكان كبير)
in general = generally	بشكل عام		

How to write a paragraph about describing a person?

- Paragraph outline

- Say who your favourite uncle / aunt is.
- Describe what he / she looks like.
- Say something about him / her (age – house – etc.)
- Say how you spend your time together.



Example (SB P. 7)

My favourite aunt

My mother's sister, Olivia, **is** my favourite aunt. Some people **say** that we **look** like sisters because she **has got** long dark hair and brown eyes too. She **is** ten years younger than my mother, and she **isn't** married. She **lives** in a big flat in the city and she **drives** a red sports car. When I **stay** at her house, I always **have** a good time. We **watch** videos or **go** to the cinema together.

Idioms & Expressions:

make a mess	يصنع فوضى	free time	وقت فراغ
find out	يكشف (معلومة)	sports car	سيارة رياضية
look like	يشبه	each other	كلاهما - بعضهم البعض
make-up	مكياج	only child	طفل وحيد

Prepositions:

married to	متزوج بـ	thank for	يشكر على
fill in	يملأ (استمارة)	kind of	نوع من
fill up	يملأ (وعاء)	share in	يشارك في
listen to	يستمع إلى	share with	يشارك مع
different from	مختلف عن	in an angry way	بطريقة غاضبة
disagree with	يختلف مع	work with	يعمل مع
stay at	يقدم في (مكان صغير)	spend (time) with	يقضي وقتنا مع
stay in	يقدم في (مكان كبير)	spend (money) on	ينفق مال على
in general	بشكل عام	say sth about	يقول شيئاً ما عن

Exercises

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hani is at a clothes shop.

- Hani : Can I change this shirt, please?
 Assistant : (1)..... ?
 Hani : It is the wrong size.
 Assistant : (2)..... ?
 Hani : Thirty six, please.
 Assistant : What colour do you prefer?
 Hani : (3).....
 Assistant : Anything else?
 Hani : (4).....
 Assistant : (5).....

2) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- Carla is my (**pen-friend** – nephew – classmate – colleague). She lives in Italy and we often write to each other.
- Carla has got a sister, Maria, and they look the same because they are (**strangers** – foreigners – twins – different).
- Maria and Carla (**divide** – share – spend – go out) a bedroom. They live in it together.
- In her (**busy** – fare – free – fear) time, Carla likes to play tennis.
- She (**goes** – shares – divides – spends) time with her friends. They have a good time.
- They usually (**go** – share – divide – spend) out at the weekend to the cinema or a café.
- Your father's sister is your (**aunt** – sister – niece – grandmother).
- You have no brothers or sisters. You are a (an) (**only** – alone – lonely – single) child.
- Your father's brother's child is your (**brother** – nephew – uncle – cousin).
- Your mother's brother is your (**aunt** – uncle – cousin – nephew).
- Your father's father is your (**grandmother** – grandfather – uncle – parent).
- Your mother's mother is your (**grandmother** – grandfather – mother – sister).
- Carla has got the same (**height** – weight – hobbies – subjects) as me. We like football and swimming.
- I really want to meet Carla soon so we can have fun (**together** – each – separately – a way).

(WB P. 5)

- My uncle has got a moustache and (**glasses** – beard – bread – bored).
- The word "pretty" means very (**ugly** – rude – beautiful – foolish).
- My sister has got the full mark. She is very (**glad** – displeased – sad – angry).

Part (2) Grammar (1)

Be / Have got

Be

Form:

Present	Past	P.P
am	was	been
is	were	
are		

e.g. - I **am** a teacher.- He **is** Egyptian.- We **are** polite.

Usage:

⇒ We use the verb "be":

① To talk about someone's job, nationality, relationship or his / her name:

e.g. - My brother **is** a teacher.- My cousins **are** Spanish.- That lady **isn't** my grandmother.- Hello! I **am** Robert.

② To describe people, animals and things:

e.g. - My father **is** tall and slim.- **Is** your house big?

Negative:

(am / is / are) + not

⇒ To make "Be" in negative, we use "not" after it:

e.g. - He **isn't** good at English.- We **aren't** native speakers.

Question:

Am + I

Is + he / she / it / singular noun..?

Are + they / you / we / plural noun..?

e.g. - Are you happy?

- Yes, I am.

- No, I am not.

Have got

Form:

I / You / They / We / Plural noun → **+ have got**

He / She / It / Singular noun → **+ has got**

e.g. - I **have got** a TV in my room.
 - Our house **has got** three bedrooms.

Note:

☞ "have got" that means "possess / own" doesn't have "past":

Usage:

⇒ We use "have got":

① To show what belongs to someone:

e.g. - **Has** your sister **got** a new car?
 - Yes, she **has got** a new car.
 - No, she **hasn't got** any cars.

② To describe people, animals and things:

e.g. - Mr Smith **hasn't got** a beard.
 - Joshua's dogs **have got** a red ball.

Negative:

(haven't / hasn't) + got

e.g. - I **haven't got** any money. - He **hasn't got** a car.

Question:

Have + I / you / they / we / plural noun
Has + he / she / it / singular noun } **+ got?**

e.g.

- **Have** you **got** a car?
 - **Yes**, I **have**. - **No**, I **haven't**.
 - **Has** she **got** a doll?
 - **Yes**, she **has**. - **No**, she **hasn't**.

Be Perfect

- 1- I own a new car. (have got)
 → I **have got** a new car.
- 2- Do you posses any money in your pocket? (got)
 → **Have you got** any money in your pocket?
- 3- No, I am not good at Maths. (Are)
 → **Are you** good at Maths?
- 4- Yesterday **was** Monday. (Today)
 → **Today is** Tuesday.
- 5- **Does** she **own** a computer? (got)
 → **Has** she **got** a computer?

Practice (1)

1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- Jane's mum (**is – has – have – had**) got a beautiful new dress.
- 2- (**Is – Has – Have – Had**) you got any cousins?
- 3- My family (**is – isn't – has – hasn't**) very big, there's only Mum, Dad and me.
- 4- Hello! I (**am – have – has – was**) Jason's sister.
- 5- (**Is – Are – Have – Has**) you an only child?

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. I like listening to music and reading. (My hobbies)
-
2. She has prettiness. (pretty)
-
3. Today is Monday. (yesterday)
-
4. This car belongs to me. (got)
-
5. He owns a new house on the coast of Alex. (got)
-

Grammar [2]

The Present Simple Tense

Form:

(I / They / You / We / Plural noun) + inf

(He / She / It / Singular noun) + inf. + (s / es / ies)

e.g. - Gemma **uses** my make-up.e.g. - We **live** in a big house in Bradford.

Usage:

- We use the present simple:

① For things which are true in general.

e.g. - My uncle **drives** a BMW.

② For the laws of science and nature.

e.g. - Water **freezes** at 0°C.

③ For timetable and repeated actions.

e.g. - The plane **takes** off at 8 o'clock.- He **goes** to school every day.

Spelling rules:

⇒ In the third person singular affirmative (*he, she, it*), we add (*s*) to the verb.

walk → walks sit → sits

⇒ We add (*es*) to the verbs which end in (*-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o* and *-z*) in the third person singular affirmative.

dress → dresses push → pushes catch → catches

fix → fixes do → does quiz → quizzes

⇒ When a verb ends in a (*consonant + -y*), we take off the (*-y*) and add (*ies*) in the third person singular affirmative.

carry → carries study → studies

⇒ When a verb ends in a (*vowel + -y*), we just add (*s*) in the third person singular affirmative.

play → plays obey → obeys

Time Expressions:

always	دائماً	usually	عادة	often	غالباً	sometimes	أحياناً
never	أبداً	rarely	نادراً	hardly	بصعوبة - بالكاد	every	كل
scarcely = seldom = rarely		نادراً					

⇒ They come before the main verb.

e.g. - My mother **always goes** to the supermarket on Friday evenings.

⇒ They come after verb to be.

e.g. - My cousin **is never** at home when I telephone him!



Note:

every day	كل يوم	once a week	مرة في الإسيوع
every week	كل اسيوع	twice a month	مرتان في الشهر
every month	كل شهر	in the morning	في الصباح
on Fridays	في أيام الجمع	at the weekend	في نهاية الإسيوع
at night	في الليل		

⇒ They come at the end or beginning of the sentence.

e.g. - I visit my uncle **every week**. **Every week** I visit my uncle.

Negative:

(I / They / You / We / plural noun) + don't + inf.

e.g. - I **don't revise** all my lessons.

(He / She / It / Singular noun) + doesn't + inf.

e.g. - My brother **doesn't go** to bed early.



Note:

⇒ We can use "never" to form a negative.

e.g. - He **doesn't study** = (never studies) his lessons.

Question:

(Yes - No) Questions:

Do + (I / you / we / they / plural noun) + inf...?

e.g. - **Do** you **stay** up late?

- Yes, I **do**.

- No, I **don't**.

Does + (he / she / it / singular noun) + inf....?

e.g. - **Does** he **sleep** early every night?

- Yes, he does.

- No, he doesn't.

Wh- Questions:

Q.W + (do / does) + subject + inf..?

e.g. - I **live** in Giza.

→

- **Where do** you **live**?

e.g. - She **watches** a play.

→

- **What does** she **watch**?

Be Perfect

1- He **doesn't wear** a black suit.

(never)

→ He **never wears** a black suit.

2- The **arrival** of the plane is at 8 o'clock.

(arrives)

→ The plane **arrives** at 8 o'clock.

3- He **lives** here **for 3 years**.

(How long)

→ **How long does** he live here?

4- He is **always late** for work.

(comes)

→ He **always comes late** for work.

5- Gemma **arrives** at her school **early**.

(late)

→ Gemma **doesn't arrive** at her school **late**.

Practice (2)

1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- Water (**boil – boils – boiled – is boiling**) when you heat it.
- They (**are always – always are – come always – always comes**) early.
- The bus (**arrive – arrives – is arriving – has arrived**) at the station at 9 o'clock.
- My uncle (**work – is working – has worked – works**) as a teacher.
- Bob (**isn't – hasn't – doesn't – never**) carries his heavy bags alone.

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- Tom never goes out every night. (doesn't)
- Elaine usually arrives at her work late. (is)
- My classmate does his best to achieve his goal. (Why)
- My father is an engineer. (works)
- Yes, he studies all his lessons every night. (Does)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. It owns five bedrooms. | (got) |
| 2. I possess red hair. | (got) |
| 3. I enjoy listening to music and reading. | (My hobbies) |
| 4. Does she have a new car? | (Has) |
| 5. Tom doesn't write down his notes. | (never) |
| 6. Where do you come from? | (are) |
| 7. The arrival of the plane is at 6 o'clock. | (The plane...) |
| 8. He is often happy when he watches TV. | (feels) |
| 9. My aunt is a teacher. | (works) |
| 10. I went to Alex yesterday. | (was) |
| 11. Have you got any pet at home? | (Do) |
| 12. This house belongs to my uncle. | (My uncle) |
| 13. Bob is gentle at all times. | (always) |
| 14. He drives his car slowly as usual. | (usually) |
| 15. Harry, do you have a Spanish dictionary? | (have) |
| 16. Elaine visits her relatives from time to time. | (sometimes) |
| 17. He is fluent in English. | (Fluently) |
| 18. My cousin has a new villa. | (not) |
| 19. He has happiness when he meets his friends. | (happy) |
| 20. He watches all the matches at home. | (Where) |



THIS UNIT INCLUDES

Reading	: Language Solutions
Vocabulary	: Prepositions, opposites
Grammar	: Present continuous / present simple, present continuous
Listening	: multiple matching (pictures)
Speaking	: asking and answering questions
Writing	: advertisement (language school)

Reading Link:

Language

Sentence	Language
1- Je ne t'aime pas.	French
2- Ich Liebe dich nicht.	German
3- Jag Lskar inte dig.	Swedish
4- Non ti voglio bene.	Italian
5- No te quiero	Spanish

These sentences mean (I don't love you)

brochure	كتيب دعابة - اعلان	experienced	خبير - ذو خبرة
advertise	يعن	library	مكتبة (للقرأة والإستعارة)
foreign	اجنبي	fluent	طلق اللسان - أصبح
language solutions	حلول لغوية	fluently	بطلاقة - بفصاحة
feel left behind	يشعر بتخلف	beginner	مبتدى
except	ما عدا	surprised	مدهش
courses	دروس - حلقات دراسية	fun	متعة
adults	بالغين	wait for	ينتظر
levels	مستويات	classes	مجموعات طلابية
qualified	مؤهل	further information	معلومات إضافية

Reading (SB P. 8)

SOLUTIONS

Do you think you're no good at languages? Are you **feeling left behind** because everyone speaks a foreign language **except** you? Language Solutions has the answer!

Here at **Language Solutions** we make learning languages simple and fun. We offer courses for **adults** in French, German and Spanish at all levels. Classes are small (no more than 6 students in each) and our teachers are all highly **qualified** and **experienced**. There are computers in every classroom and we have a library.

This is what two of our students have to say about Language Solutions:

"I'm really enjoying my **course** at LS. My teacher comes from Spain so we only speak Spanish in the lesson - that's why I can speak Spanish more **fluently** now!"

Anne Daley, aged 27

"I'm studying German at LS because I need it for my job. I'm a complete **beginner** and I'm **surprised** at how quickly I'm learning. I'm working hard but having a lot of fun too!"

Julian Henderson, aged 41

Vocabulary Link: (SB P. 9)

word	definition	
foreign	of a country that is not your own	أجنبي
courses	series of lessons	كورسات - حلقات دراسية
classes	groups of students	فصول - مجموعات طلابية
qualified	trained	مؤهل - مدرب
library	room with a lot of books	مكتبة
fluently	easily and without mistakes	بطلاقة
complete	total	كامل - تام
further	more	إضافي - أكثر

(WB P. 7)

hard	صعب - جاد - بجد	dictionary	قاموس
bookcase	خزانة كتب - حقيبته كتب	teach	يعلم
series	سلسلة	learn	يتعلم
advanced	متقدم	full marks	درجات نهائية

Country		Language	
England	إنجلترا	English	إنجليزي
France	فرنسا	French	فرنسي
Italy	إيطاليا	Italian	إيطالي
Spain	أسبانيا	Spanish	أسباني
Russia	روسيا	Russian	روسي

Prepositions: (SB P. 9)

good at	جيد في	surprised at	مندهش من
in the classroom	في الفصل	ask about	يسأل عن
need sth for	يحتاج شيء لـ	come from	يأتي من

Opposites: (SB P. 9)

Word		Opposite	
no one	لا أحد	every one	كل فرد
difficult	صعب	simple	بسيط
big	ضخم	small	صغير
less	أقل	more	أكثر
slowly	ببطء	quickly	بسرعة

join	يلتحق بـ - ينضم	college	كلية - معهد
friendly	ودود		

Exercises

1- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Karim is talking to Shady about his next exams.

- Karim** : Hi Shady, where are you going now?
Shady : I'm going to the library. I have to be ready for the exam tomorrow.
Karim :(1)..... ?
Shady : I didn't sleep much last night. I was studying all night.
Karim : Which is your first exam, Arabic or English?
Shady :(2).....
Karim :(3)..... ?
Shady : English is the second exam after Arabic.
Karim : Do you find any difficulty in English?
Shady :(4)..... I wish all subjects were like English.
Karim :(5)..... ?
Shady : I'll finish on the first of July.
Karim : I hope you'll get the full mark in your exams.
Shady : Thank you.

2- Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

(WB P. 7)

- Are there many (**foreign** – **hard** – **difficult** – **foreigner**) students at your school?
- I need a language book from the (**bookcase** – **library** – **pharmacy** – **chemist's**), but I don't have time to go today.
- Mr. Morients' Spanish (**classroom** – **periods** – **seasons** – **lessons**) are always very good.
- My brother wants to do a foreign language (**series** – **serious** – **course** – **means**) in London.
- Maria is a new teacher, so she isn't (**advanced** – **experienced** – **beginner** – **experience**) yet.
- When I don't understand a word, I find it in the (**text book** – **book** – **workbook** – **dictionary**).
- I am studying hard because I want to get (**total** – **full** – **low** – **normal**) marks in my grammar test.
- My German teacher also (**learns** – **teaches** – **takes** – **brings**) us about German history.

(SB P. 9)

- I got full marks in the test because I am good (**at** – **in** – **on** – **of**) maths.
- John and Sally were already (**at** – **in** – **on** – **of**) the classroom when the teacher arrived.
- You will need a dictionary (**at** – **for** – **about** – **to**) this exercise.
- I am surprised (**at** – **in** – **on** – **for**) how many books there are in the library.
- I'm going to ask at the college for some information (**for** – **about** – **at** – **with**) language courses.
- My French teacher comes (**for** – **about** – **from** – **in**) Paris.


Part (2) Grammar (1)


The Present Continuous Tense
Form:

I	+	am	} + v. + ing
He / She / It / Singular noun	+	is	
They / You / We / Plural noun	+	are	

e.g. - I **am doing** my homework now.

- Jane **is eating** cakes at the moment.

- Tom and Julia **are cooking** in the kitchen now.

Usage:
 **We use the present continuous:**

① *For actions that are in progress now.*

e.g. - The children **are having** an Italian lesson at the moment.

② *For actions that are in progress around the time of speaking.*

e.g. - My aunt **is learning** French nowadays.

③ *For temporary situations.*

e.g. - He **is staying** with his uncle this weekend.

④ *For the future arrangements.*

e.g. - I **am flying** to London next week.

⑤ *For activities or situations that are changing.*

e.g. - I always play football but now I **am playing** basketball.

Spelling rules:

⇒ *If the verb ends in (e), we omit (e) and put (ing).*

live → living come → coming

⇒ *If the verb ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel, we double the last letter.*

put → putting swim → swimming

⇒ *Short form of (Be)*

am → 'm is → 's are → 're

Be Perfect

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1- Tom revises his lessons every night . | (tonight) |
| → Tom is revising his lessons tonight . | |
| 2- Yes, I'm doing my homework now . | (Are) |
| → Are you doing your homework now? | |
| 3- They arranged to travel to London next week. | (travelling) |
| → They are travelling to London next week. | |
| 4- He hasn't finished reading the story yet. | (still) |
| → He is still reading the story. | |
| 5- I am telling something now. | (anything) |
| → I am not telling anything now. | |

Practice (1)

1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- I'm (study – studies – studied – studying) German at LS.
- 2- Where (do you go – are you going – have you gone – did you go) now?
- 3- They are (now – look – still – today) revising their lessons.
- 4- I don't understand that man. What language is he (speaks – speak – speaking – spoken)?
- 5- Peter (does – is doing – isn't doing – doing) very well in his Japanese lessons. He says the language is very hard.

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. I haven't finished doing my homework yet. | (still) |
| 2. Ahmed visits his relatives every day. | (today) |
| 3. I am travelling to Aswan next week. | (Where) |
| 4. Yes, he's eating cakes at the moment. | (Is) |
| 5. I arranged to fly to Paris next Monday. | (flying) |

Grammar (2)

Revision on 'Present Simple Tense' and 'Present continuous Tense' in units (1/2)

The Present Simple Tense	The Present Continuous Tense
<p>↳ Talks about something that is true in general.</p> <p>e.g. We offer courses for adults.</p>	<p>↳ Talks about something that is in progress at or around the time of speaking.</p> <p>e.g. I'm working hard. I'm flying to Paris tomorrow.</p>
<p>↳ Talks about facts, timetable, permanent situations and repeated habits.</p> <p>e.g. -The sun rises in the east. - The plane takes off at 8 o'clock. - I work as a teacher. - I go to school every day.</p>	<p>↳ Talks about something that happens now only, arrangement and temporary situations.</p> <p>e.g. - They are studying their lessons now. - I am working for a new company nowadays.</p>

Be Perfect

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1- I do my homework every day. | (today) |
| → I am doing my homework today . | |
| 2- He is walking to school at the same time. | (usually) |
| → He usually walks to school. | |
| 3- Where do you go every night? | (tonight) |
| → Where are you going tonight ? | |
| 4- Amgad listens to music in his free time. | (at the moment) |
| → Amgad is listening to music at the moment . | |
| 5- He arranges his bag to travel to Aswan. | (travelling) |
| → He is travelling to Aswan. | |

11- Wimbledon is an important tennis competition that (**take – takes – is taking – has taken**) place every summer in England.

(WB P. 8)

12- Many people think that animals (**don't talk – aren't talking – haven't talked – didn't talk**).

13- Dr Rose Braun (**comes – is coming – come – came**) from Germany.

14- Dr Rose (**work – works – is working – has worked**) with animals every day.

15- Dr Rose thinks animals (**are speaking – speak – speaks – have spoken**) a language that is their own.

16- Dr Braun (**visit – visits – is visiting – has visited**) Britain this month.

17- Dr Rose says, "it (**is – is being – was – has been**) a mistake to think that animals can't speak just because we don't understand them.

18- Most animals (**move – moves – are moving – have moved**) their bodies to talk to each other.

19- Some animals can even learn to talk to us. At the moment, I (**teach – teaches – am teaching – have taught**) chimpanzees.

20- Chimpanzees are very clever and they (**do – does – are doing – did**) very well now.

21- One of these chimpanzees – Gabby – (**is learning – learn – learns – learned**) English, and she knows about 20 words already!

(WB P. 9)

22- David (**teach - teaches - teaching -taught**) French at Sorbiton College. He is a good teacher.

23- (**Do you walk – Are you walking – Have you walked – Did you walk**) to your language class today?

24- Spanish (**is – is being – being – been**) my favourite language.

25- Look! That man (**stand – stands – is standing – has stood**) on my German notebook!

26- (**Do – Does – Are – Is**) Harry and Fred speak French?

27- My son (**work – works – is working – has worked**) in a language school this year.

28- Do you (**know – knows – knowing – known**) the students in my Spanish class?

29- Betty and David (**go – goes – going – gone**) to the same Portuguese class.

30- The bus (**leave – leaves – is leaving – has left**) at 8 o'clock.

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in bracket

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. The arrival of the train is at 9 o'clock. | (The train..) |
| 2. She arranges to travel to London next month. | (travelling) |
| 3. Do you revise your lessons every evening? | (this evening) |
| 4. Tom hasn't finished studying English yet. | (still) |
| 5. He goes to school on foot. | (How) |
| 6. Yes, he's having his lunch now. | (Is..) |
| 7. I'm doing my homework with my brother. | (Whom) |
| 8. He visits his relatives on Monday. | (This Monday) |
| 9. He sleeps early as usual. | (usually) |
| 10. He is always late for work. | (comes) |
| 11. I play the piano from time to time. | (sometimes) |
| 12. He stays up late every night. | (this night) |
| 13. Do you walk to your language class every day? | (today) |
| 14. My son works in a language school. | (this year) |
| 15. I am a teacher. | (work) |
| 16. Betty and David go to the same Portuguese class. | (at the moment) |
| 17. John doesn't listen to his German teacher. | (now) |
| 18. Fiona speaks French. | (at the moment) |
| 19. My mother is going to the supermarket now. | (every week) |
| 20. My cousin doesn't revise his lessons. | (never) |

 **Test Based On Units (1 & 2)** 

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- Interviewer : Hello! Ahmed. So, (1) ?
Ahmed : I've been teaching for six years.
Interviewer : (2) ?
Ahmed : At Tanta language school
Interviewer : Why do you want to leave it?
Ahmed : (3) from home.
Interviewer : When can you start?
Ahmed : (4) if it's Ok for you.
Interviewer : Ok, we'll wait for you next month.
Ahmed : (5)
Interviewer : Not at all.

2) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- Your father's brother's child is your (**son** – uncle – brother – cousin).
- 2- I (**have got** – am – has got – had got) lots of family news to tell you!
- 3- Maria is a new teacher, so she isn't (**advanced** – experienced – beginner – novice) yet.
- 4- (**Do** – Does – Is – Has) your sister borrow your clothes?
- 5- He (**always comes** – always come – comes always – always is) late for school.
- 6- He can speak Spanish (**fluent** – fluently – fluency – good).
- 7- Thanks (**to** – for – on – of) your letter. I'm glad we're going to be pen-friends.
- 8- Where (**do you go** – are you going – have you gone - did you go) now?
- 9- My family (**is** – isn't - has – hasn't) very big; there is only Mum, Dad and me.
- 10- Our teachers are all highly (**qualify** – qualified – weak – lazy) and experienced.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yesterday was Monday. (Today)
.....
2. This new house belongs to me. (got)
.....
3. She usually arrives late. (is)
.....
4. Do you walk to your school every day? (today)
.....
5. He hasn't finished doing his homework. (still)
.....

4) Read the following passage, then answer the question:

A dictionary is very important for all learners of English. It gives them the different meanings of a word. Most dictionaries help them to pronounce a word correctly by using pronunciation symbols. Moreover, it shows the learner how to use the word by giving him examples in sentences. However, when you find a new word, it isn't a good way of learning a language to think of using a dictionary all the time. It is better for you to try to understand the ideas of the passage and guess the meaning of the difficult word. You

Test Based On Units (1 & 2)

Al-Manar

can look at letters of spelling of the word and try to remember other similar words which may help you get the meaning you want. If these two ways are not helpful, get your dictionary and look it up; some books have a mini-dictionary at its end. The computer dictionary is the latest dictionary that has many advantages over older ones. It's important to use trusted dictionaries which give you the accurate meaning because there are some dictionaries which are very weak or not trusted. Some words have more than one meaning, so be careful to decide which one is appropriate to the context you are reading.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Do you agree that we shouldn't use a dictionary all the time? Why? Why not?
.....
- 2- Think of another ways to know the meaning of new words if you don't have a dictionary.
- 3- Do you prefer using a paper dictionary or a computer dictionary? Why?.....

B) Choose the correct word(s):

- 4- When you find a new word you don't know, you should first (**guess its meaning – forget it – look it up – ask someone about it**).
- 5- A good dictionary helps you to pronounce a new word by knowing (**its different meanings – its parts of speech – the pronunciation symbols – the sentences in which it is used**).

5) Write a paragraph of SIX sentences on ONE only of the following topics:

- 1- "Your hobbies"
 - 2- "The computer"
-
-

6) The Novel:

A) Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1- "She looks like a lady. I wonder who she is.".....
- 2- "Please sir. I want some more.".....
- 3- "I'll take the boy. I need a new apprentice.".....

B) Answer THREE only of the following questions:

- 1- How did Mrs Mann deal with orphans?
- 2- How did Oliver celebrate his ninth birthday?
- 3- What food served for the children in Mr. Bumble's workhouse?
- 4- Who was chosen to ask for more food by the boys?

7) Poetry: (Day)

A- Answer the following questions:

I am busy, said the sea
I am busy, think of me
Making continents to be
I am busy, said the sea

- 1- Paraphrase the previous stanza.
- 2- Pick out the figures of speech in the previous stanza.